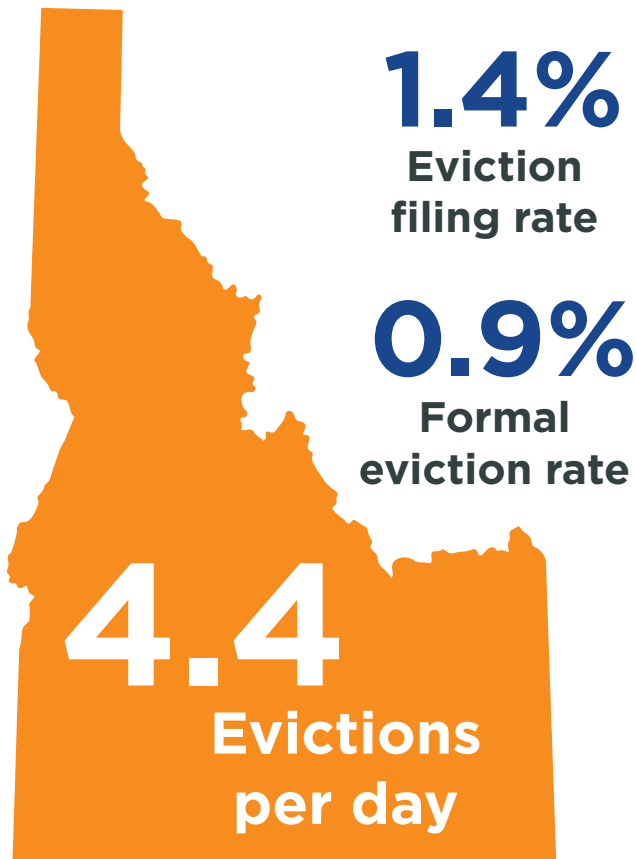


# EVICCTIONS IN IDAHO

## STATEWIDE DATA FOR 2019



**2,673** of Idaho's **190,031** renting households had an eviction filing in 2019.

**1,611** Idaho households received a formal eviction in 2019.



**207** households had two or more eviction filings in 2019.

**1,488** landlords filed at least one eviction in 2019.

**60.3%** of households with an eviction filing received a formal eviction in 2019.

### Census Demographics\*

Idaho Population: 1,687,809

Non-white Residents: 17.8%

Poverty Rate: 13.8%

Rental Homes: 30.7%

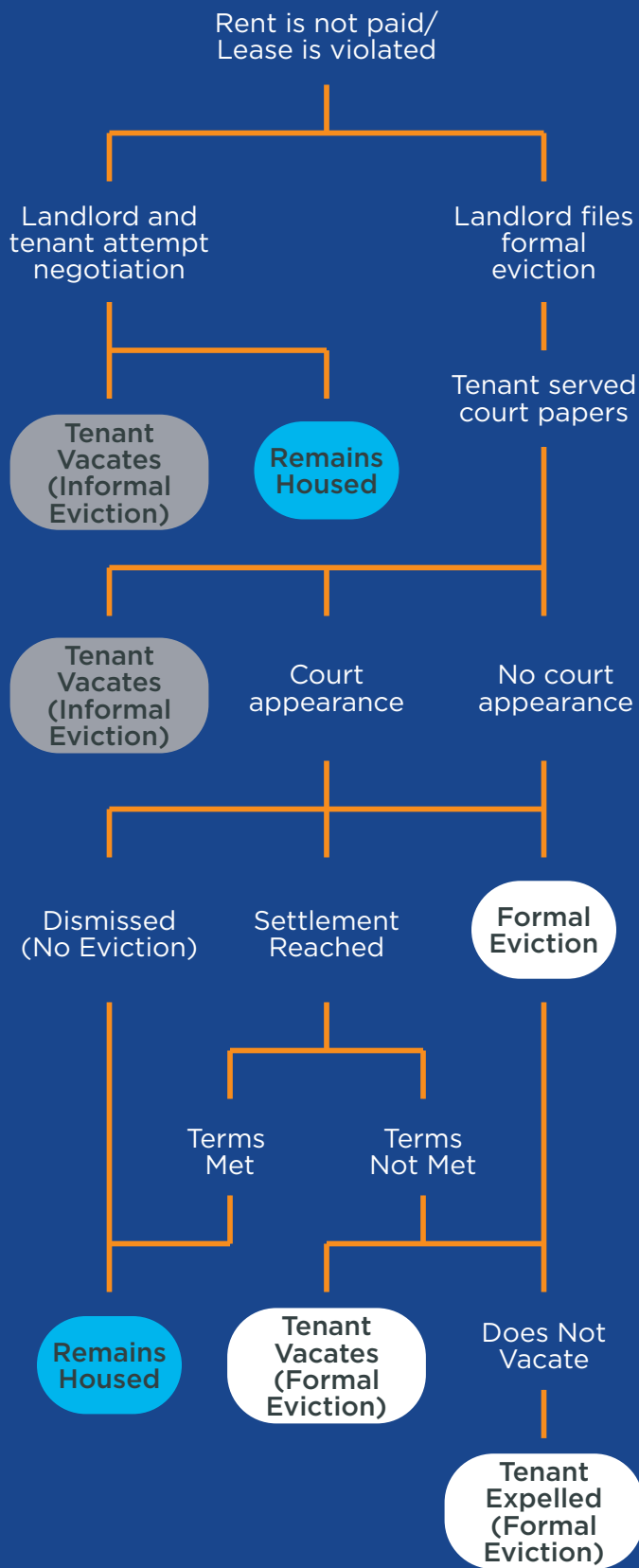
Median Home Price: \$192,300

Median Rent: \$825

Median Household Income: \$53,089

\*2018 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates

# THE EVICTION PROCESS



A **formal eviction** occurs when a court judgment results in the expulsion of a tenant from a residence.

An **informal eviction** occurs when a landlord carries out an eviction without a court judgment or a tenant vacates a residence under threat of expulsion. Informal evictions can occur before or after the legal eviction process is initiated by a landlord.

## Eviction Prevention

The best way to prevent eviction is to intervene with resources before an eviction is filed. Tenants and landlords should attempt to negotiate agreements and keep the line of communication open. Community organizations and partnerships can work to raise funds for rent relief programs to provide tenants with short term assistance with rent payments.

Preventing eviction early in the process benefits tenants by enabling them to remain stably housed and avoid an eviction filing on their record. Community investment in early eviction prevention will likely increase housing stability, decrease the likelihood of homelessness, and save money on housing services long term.

